



Volume 42, Number 4

November-December, 1976



AUDUBON WILDLIFE FILMS



NOVEMBER 26, 1976 - 8:15 P.M.

ETHICAL SOCIETY, 9001 CLAYTON ROAD

VANISHING AMERICAN WILDLIFE

Burdette E. White

A native Californian, Burdette White has made his love of nature the focus of his life. Mr. White earned his Bachelor's and Master's degrees from the University of California, concentrating on zoology, entomology and botany. His career in public education began with a teaching post in high school biology.

In 1967, alarmed by the accelerating deterioration of the environment, he turned his life-long avocation of wildlife filming and conservation into a new, fulltime career. Three years previously, the Photographic Society of America had paid recognition to Mr. White's outstanding record in the field of nature photography by awarding him an Honorary Fellowship.

He has served for many years as a Director of Defenders of Wildlife and of the Desert Protective Council. And he has been an Audubon Wildlife Film producer and speaker since 1970.

There are approximately 104 species of fauna in the United States listed as endangered. Over the years, Burdette White has become increasingly concerned about the depletion of these species, and his concern prompted him and his wife to invest a great deal of time, travel and energy in producing a program which would feature threatened U.S. wildlife, explain some of the reasons for the predicament of these species, and offer suggestions for their preservation.

The last four years of production work on his film were devoted to field work, to the searching for, finding and filming of our threatened wildlife. Their scarcity often necessitated weeks being spent in getting a few feet of film. In one case, they spent four weeks just to get forty seconds of footage on the extremely rare black-footed ferret.

This collection of film studies also includes California's Owens River pupfish (miraculously saved from extinction), the desert slender salamander, Alaska's grizzly bear, the persecuted grey wolf, Kirtland's warbler, Florida manatee, Florida Everglades kite, the whooping crane. And more.

The filming of Vanishing American Wildlife demanded considerable effort, and because Burdette White is a superior photographer and film-maker, the result is a unified, engrossing work. Says Burdette, "If this film helps to encourage the public support needed to save our precious vanishing American wildlife, we shall consider the effort it took well worth the giving."

Focus on the

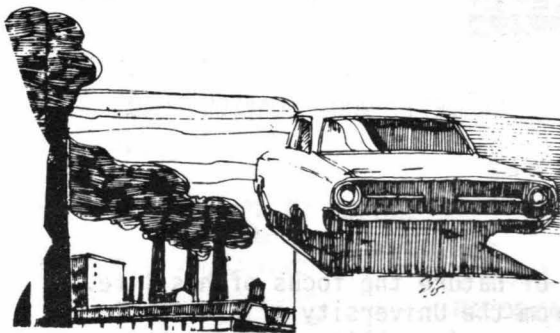
Environment



Betty Wilson

CONGRESS - PLUS AND MINUS

Now that the 94th Congress is finally over it is important to note some of the happenings of the final weeks.



Minus

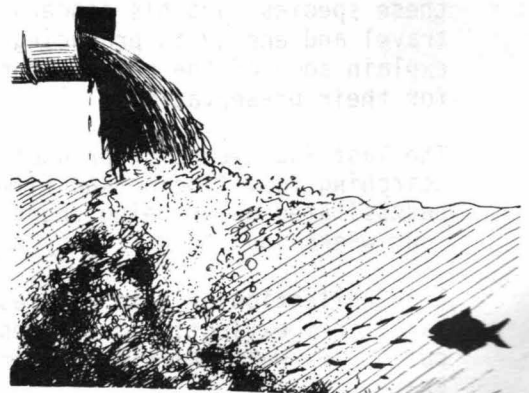
Air Pollution - The tragedy of the week was the Senate filibuster (led by Utah Senators Garn and Moss) which prevented the passage of the Clean Air amendments. Environmentalists had worked on this measure for two years (including 170 mark-up sessions in committee) and had agreed to numerous compromises in order to protect national parks and wilderness areas, (significant deterioration) among others. In fact, the proposed bill had represented a victory for the automobile industry since auto clean-up deadlines were again rolled back. Nevertheless, Detroit joined

with the electric utilities at the last moment to help kill the bill.

Next year the auto companies will return to Congress to try to get the very exemptions they killed this year, allowing them to have at least a three year freeze at current levels on auto emission standards. To clean up this nation's air will require a unified effort on the national, state and local levels.

Water Pollution - The Congress adjourned without making the necessary appropriations

Congress adjourned without making the necessary appropriations for construction grants for municipal sewage facilities. The Conference Committee had agreed on \$5 billion for this program but were at loggerheads on other matters such as the wetlands program. Unfortunately, the session ended without this appropriation. Missouri funds for municipal sewage facility grants will run out in October. The importance of this funding for cleaning up the rivers cannot be overstated.



Plus

Solid Waste - By an overwhelming majority the Congress passed the Solid Waste Utilization Bill of 1976 immediately prior to adjournment. The bill is by far the best solid waste reduction measures. It also finally begins to regulate open dumping and the disposal of hazardous industrial wastes. Best of all, the law legitimizes waste reduction as a strategy for dealing with solid waste problems.



Toxic Substances - Probably the biggest environmental breakthrough of the year was the passage of the Toxic Substances Control Act on September 28. Five years in the making, the controversial bill will finally require manufacturers to identify new chemicals they develop or existing chemicals which are being put to a new use. If the Environmental Protection Agency deems any chemical dangerous, it can prohibit distribution. This law provides an excellent opportunity for environmentalists and workers to help each other and work together.

Wilderness - On September 27 the House passed by unanimous consent an Omnibus Wilderness bill which included six areas in Missouri: Mingo Wilderness(8000 acres), Hercules Wilderness(12,315 acres), Rockpile Mountain Wilderness Study Area (4170 acres), Bell Mountain Wilderness Study Area, Paddy Creek Wilderness Study Area(6888 acres), and Piney Creek Wilderness Study Area (8432 ac) The Senate had already approved these designations.



Mary Wiese will have a series of eight bird classes at her home in Kirkwood again in January and February on Monday mornings and Monday afternoons. Geared primarily for beginners. For further information call 965-2310.



The Screechless Screech Owl, A Bird Of Prey

By J. Earl Comfort
630 W. Essex Ave.
Kirkwood, Mo. 63122

Wise Mother Nature relies to a great extent on her allies, the predators, to help her maintain her all-important balance of nature. Without this balance some of her creatures would run wild at the expense of the others. Since she insists on giving all of them a fair shake, she has employed her well-known balance.

We need only take a look at two of our unwise imports for examples. In their native habitats these two pests, the house sparrow and the starling, have been kept in check. Over here these birds have enjoyed population explosions because, to date, they have encountered no natural enemies.

Many years ago the state of Illinois learned paying a bounty on the house sparrow wasn't the answer. In my home town of Pana, there was a penny for an egg and a nickel for its head. This didn't even make a dent in the population of the sparrow.

In Nature's eyes, a predator is any species that takes wildlife for food, whether it be birds, rodents, amphibians or reptiles. Yes, a robin is a predator when it consumes worms. The earthworm is a great friend of mankind. Left to multiply with no restraint, it would undo its service through over-indulgence in its chore of aerating the soil. We all know too much of anything is not good. A check on wildlife population is needed.

The screech owl is one of 8(all predators) found around Bourbon. Our screech species is the smallest of the owls with the exception of the tiny seldom-found saw-whet, which sounds as if it were sharpening a saw. What you can hear but can't see may be a cause for concern, especially if what you hear is a weird assortment of blood-curdling cries which include practically everything except a screech, in the case of our owl.

When I stated a check on wildlife is necessary, I meant those species that threaten to become overpopulated. Naturally, that excludes the species on the endangered list.

In addition to the screech, the other Bourbon area owls are the barn, great-horned, snowy, barred, long-eared, short-eared, and saw-whet. Here is a brief low-down on these seven. First let me state the eight are evenly divided as to the ornamental eared kind. The eared include the long the short, the screech, and the horned. The horns and ears are feather tufts, by whatever name we may call them. The real ears are concealed. The extremely rare snowy and the short-eared are the only ones found on the ground; the long-eared and the rare saw-whet prefer evergreens for hideouts; the barred likes deciduous woods, while barns choose barns, abandoned buildings and tree hollows. The horned is found in various habitats and will nest in a tree hollow or openly on an abandoned or usurped hawk nest. It is our largest and fiercest owl. The barred is often called the eight-hooter. Having disposed of the seven non-subjects, we will now turn to our screech.

The screech and the others are all carnivorous. All are Bourbon permanent residents with the exception of the rarest two - the snowy and the saw-whet- and the short-eared. Those with "ears" are capable of moving them from upright to flattened or any position in between. The eyes of the screech owl are yellow-rimmed, while some of the others are black.

Our owl nests in cavities and will readily nest in bird boxes with holes large enough to admit it. One of the odd features of our little owl that doesn't include the other seven is the fact that it comes in two distinct colors - gray or red. Both parents may be red with no red young, with both gray and red, or the offspring may be all red. However, the baby owls are likely to come in assorted colors. There is no evidence that a red owl prefers a red mate or grays prefer grays. I once found a black screech owl in a family of youngsters. While this is a common occurrence among hawks, a black(melanistic) screech owl is considered accidental.

Because owls have round faces, the eyes are in what is known as a facial disc. The two discs make up the large face. Gray screech owls have gray discs, reds show red faces. The 10-inch screech usually nests in a tree hollow where 4 or 5 white eggs are laid, backing the rule that eggs unexposed to view need no camouflage spotting.

Because of their weird calls after dark, screech owls have caused superstitious persons to associate them with bad luck. To me they are good luck, especially when I'm able to locate one by sight or sound. In the St. Louis area we welcome all of the owls. The barn owl, which has become quite rare, seldom makes our list. This also applies to the snowy and the saw-whet. The harder they are to find, the more we appreciate them. To find all three of these rarities in one year is our dream.



ST. LOUIS AREA OCTOBER BIRDING

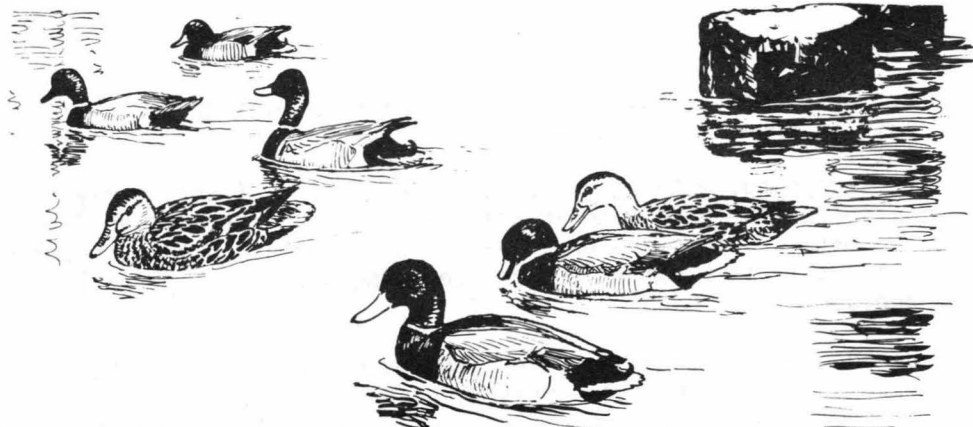
By J. Earl Comfort

In addition to the quarter area birds reported, the month of October gave us a great deal of interesting birding. With the exit of most of our shorebirds, which had entertained us during July, August and September, many birders turned to a productive marshy area at Swan Lake of the National Mark Twain Wildfowl Refuge in Calhoun County, Illinois. Here were exciting birds that led to many unexpected listings.

Rare sharp-tailed sparrows, which usually caused us to scrounge, generally in vain, for a sight of this sprite, turned up in unexpected numbers, sometimes 8 to 10 on a given visit. One of the best finds was the white pelican. Some other good Swan Lake birds listed in October were horned grebe, double-crested cormorant, osprey, dunlin, Franklin's gull, Caspian tern, white-fronted goose, bobolink, long-billed marsh wren, short-billed marsh wren, Le Conte's sparrow and Lincoln's sparrow.

But scoter ducks definitely stole the Swan Lake show with the appearance of 6 (very rare) common black scoters showing up on the 21st. Ordinarily the black species would be an outstanding listing. When or if we see it, it is usually a single bird. An even rarer surf scoter turned up there when a group of 17 visited the lake on the 21st. This gave us in all 3 scoters for the year. (The white-winged was listed on the Mississippi early in 1976.) Listing all 3 kinds in one year here happens only once in a blue moon! Unfortunately, the hot-lined scoters failed to stay around for others to enjoy.

The surf scoter is a strong candidate for bird of the year. Certainly it was the bird of the month for October, with the black scoter a runner-up. October was definitely the month of the scoters in our area. A good October listing not found at Swan Lake was the peregrine falcon.



MINGO -- MISSOURI EVERGLADES

By Father James Mulligan

A rocky eminence looking east from the worn-down western escarpment of the Ozarks, overlooking the dark and feebly flowing water of the Black Mingo and Monopoly Lake beyond is the best summary of the experience of Mingo Wildlife Refuge. Not far from Puxico in southeast Missouri, you look from here a half mile across to Crowley's Ridge. Beneath is a lotus-covered lake, swamp and lowland hardwood forest. It originated on an angry day 18,000 years ago when the Mississippi River which flowed here turned its channel eastward as the earth quaked. The rumble left a basin between the Castor and St. Francis rivers which became the northern limit of southern hardwood swamp forest, a modest rival of the Florida Everglades.

From this prominence in the afternoon, with the sun behind them, the Indians watched the daily moods and seasons change, but unlike the Seminoles of Florida, they have not survived to tell us the uses of the stone tools we find around here. The lake fills in wet, and drains in drier, times, a condition required for the seeding of bald cypress and reminiscent of slowly draining Lake Okeechobee. This creates the Everglades, originally called "Riverglades". Here, below, as in Florida, a rich and distinctive ecosystem is built on a substrate of swampy soil, warmth, sun and seasonal abundance of fresh water.

There is no way to be sure, however, that the way we see Mingo today is the way it was a hundred years ago, since samples of this system have nearly all been destroyed. This is the importance of Mingo and the significance of the occasion. We are celebrating the dedication of a new Visitors Center, and the consecration by Congress of a third of Mingo Wildlife Refuge as Wilderness.

In the early part of the last century, there were millions of acres of lowland hardwood forest and swamp through the southern states from Missouri to Florida. Since then it has nearly all been logged, drained, filled, and ploughed for crops, highways and homes. Mingo, however, has been true to its Indian name, meaning stealthy or treacherous. In its case, one of the biggest drainage operations in history was foiled in its attempt to convert this swamp to farmland. In the early 1900's steam powered band saws lumbered out the majestic cypress, oak, tupelo, and other hardwoods, leaving the nude marshy land to be ditched with huge floating steam shovels, in what proved to be a futile effort to drain Monopoly Lake. During the Depression the Drainage District went bankrupt and left the useless area to roaming cattle and hogs in those desolate Thirties.

The beginning of Mingo's return came with the acquisition in the forties by federal and state agencies of about thirty thousand acres surrounding Monopoly Lake. The refuge has largely been managed to promote the return of migratory waterfowl, whose populations were seriously reduced in the thirties, but this is another case in which promotion of the interests of hunters has served the cause of the preservation of natural areas and wildlife in general. Since then the swamp has made a steady comeback toward its former state, and is now becoming recognized as a unique and precious example of tupelo-cypress hardwood swamp, similar to the more famous Everglades of Florida. The formal dedication on October 16th of a new Visitor's Center, and setting aside 8000 acres of the refuge as Wilderness during the same month are public signs of this recognition. Tenth District Congressman Bill Burlison, and University of Missouri wildlife biologist Leigh Fredrickson deserve much of the credit for this accomplishment.

The Refuge includes fourteen national and state champion trees, a profusion of plants and animals found nowhere else in the state, and is known for its reptiles, deer, bobcat, eagles, osprey, and naturally, a host of insects. College and university groups keep coming back, and the number of visitors has grown from a few thousand each year in the fifties to hundreds of thousands in the last few years.

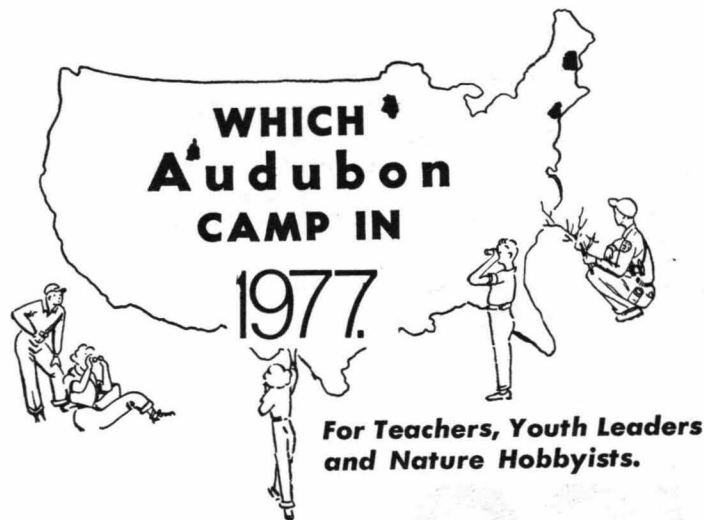
A quarter million ducks and geese are harbored here each winter, the Boardwalk is ideal for migratory birds, and the Black Mingo River is a great place to get lost amid the springtime rituals of many forms. No more need be said of this beautiful remnant of former glory in south-east Missouri, which has been saved by the refusal of Mingo to be drained, and by the interest and determined work of men of vision. It waits there patiently, a hundred and sixty miles from St. Louis. Plan to start early and come home late, refreshed and determined to return again, when Mingo's mood has changed.

(For information write to: Refuge Manager, Mingo National Wildlife Refuge, R.R. #1, Box 9A, Puxico, Mo. 63960. Telephone: 314/222-3686)

MINGO

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE





AUDUBON SUMMER CAMP SCHOLARSHIPS

The flash of a butterfly's wing, the eerie call of a loon, the majestic beauty of a bog orchid, or the sight of a deer disappearing into the woods - - these are scenes familiar to many who have been to the Audubon Summer Camps. For many years your St. Louis Audubon Society has been providing scholarships to allow teachers, youth leaders, and other involved citizens to further their interests, develop techniques, learn ecological relationships and develop an environmental awareness. Our recipients have returned to the St. Louis community and have made significant contributions to local conservation projects and inspired others with the need for conservation.

The National Audubon Society has four camps located in Wisconsin, Connecticut, Maine and Wyoming. Each camp provides a unique natural history program for adults who would like to learn more about the out-of-doors. One of the scholarship recipients described her experience as "the most satisfying experience of my entire life." Another wrote that it "was really an overwhelming experience."

Again, your Society is making several scholarships available to interested persons for the 1977 summer sessions. The Sessions for each camp are given below.

Wisconsin

- I June 26-July 8
- II July 10-July 22
- III July 24-July 30(one week)
- IV July 31-August 6(one week)
- V August 7-August 19

Connecticut (all one-week sessions)

- I June 26-July 2
- II July 3 -July 9
- III July 10-July 16
- IV July 17-July 23
- V July 24-July 30
- VI July 31-August 6
- VII August 7-August 13
- VIII August 14-August 20

Maine

- I June 26-July 8
- II July 10-July 22
- III July 24-August 5
- IV August 7-August 19

Wyoming

- I June 19-July 1
- II July 3-July 15
- III July 17-July 29
- IV July 31-August 12

Applications by persons 18 years old or older may be obtained by writing to Ed Ortleb, 5663 Pernod Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63139. The application form and one letter of recommendation are due by January 7, 1977. Successful applicants will be notified by January 14th.



BUFORD MOUNTAIN

A goodly number of Audubon Society members went on the field trip to Buford Mountain sponsored by the Missouri Chapter of the Nature Conservancy on Saturday, October 23. No accurate count was made, but approximately 100 people, including a busload of Washington University students from Mrs. Erna Eisendrath's class, attended the outing notwithstanding the cloudy and sometimes rainy weather.

Buford Mountain, in Iron County, is a lovely and substantially unspoiled mountain, second only to Taum Sauk in elevation among the Missouri Ozarks. Leonard Hall, the well-known writer and naturalist, who lives in the Belleview Valley at the foot of Buford Mountain, welcomed the group and John Karel, a graduate student in wildlife at the University of Missouri, outlined the studies of the Mountain which he is making for his Master's thesis.

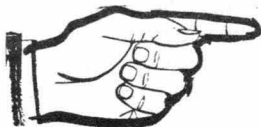
The party then split into two groups led by Leonard Hall and John Karel for trips up the Mountain as far as time and weather would permit. This gave opportunity for hiking and observing the flora, fauna, geology and scenic beauty of the Mountain, a significant portion of which the Nature Conservancy is hoping to acquire and preserve in its natural state forever.

Note: Dr. Alice Nightingale was present on the trip. She has just completed a book The Compositae of the White River Ozarks Area, the result of a lifetime spent teaching botany, and over 20 years experience in collecting and identifying Compositae in the Ozarks. The book includes a complete diagnostic key and both common and scientific name indexes. The cost is \$11.15, hard cover. Orders should be sent to The School of the Ozarks, Order Department, Point Lookout, Mo. 65726.

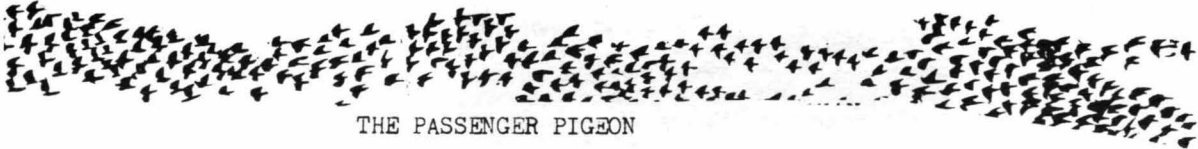


THE PHOTO CORNER

Light explodes against film and a fragment of what was is suspended in chemical memory to be recreated into two-dimensional existence! A piece of thin film or paper gives permanence to a happening, or to a person or thing that was. But there is more to photography than merely making the present stand still. It has many complex meanings and values in its lasting images. All photography is a statement about life. Whether you're talking about the first photograph, made a century and a half ago by Nicéphore Niepce from an attic window in France, or a photograph sent by the latest space probe, both speak with certainty and purity. Photography is a language. It may be a "voice" of record - providing precise factual information. It may be immensely explorative, probing the boundaries of knowledge and beyond. Most familiar, however, is its "voice" of history - documenting the passage of events, men and things during their brief moments on earth. Photography is a most enjoyable language not only for those who are merely spectators of lives and worlds they never actually see except in pictures; but especially for the photographers who give a measure of lastingness to the passing scene.



INTERESTED IN PHOTOGRAPHY? Join in the activities of the Nature Photography Section of the St. Louis Audubon Society. To get a copy of THE VIEWFINDER, the calendar of meetings and events of the photography group, send your name and address to Audubon Photography, 8410 Madeline Drive, St. Louis, Mo. 63114.



THE PASSENGER PIGEON

Reprinted by permission from The New Yorker

In recent days, we've been thinking now and again about the passenger pigeon - a bird that no longer exists. Our thoughts were stirred by a booklet entitled "A Passing in Cincinnati," sent to us not long ago by a friend in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The booklet, one of three Bicentennial "historical vignettes" published by the Department of the Interior, describes the existence and disappearance of the passenger pigeon which was a bluish-gray bird similar to the mourning dove. Man destroyed the passenger pigeon. Man shot, trapped and netted the passenger pigeon into extinction. Man ate passenger pigeons by the hundredweight, shot them for marksmanship practice - or just for the hell of it - by the thousand. Killing these birds off entirely was, in a way, a remarkable feat, given their onetime numbers. Back in 1810, the booklet tells us, an ornithologist calculated the number of passenger pigeons in a flock he was observing at more than two and a quarter billion. Three years later, John James Audubon calculated the number of passenger pigeons in a flock he was observing at more than a billion. The number of passenger pigeons estimated to exist in America around 1850 was about nine billion. On August 2, 1851, the Plattsburgh Republican, in upstate New York, estimated that a million eight hundred thousand passenger pigeons had been sent to market that year from a nesting site in the area. On November 28, 1855, the Milwaukee Wisconsin reported that a poultry dealer in New York City had received rail shipments of eighteen thousand passenger pigeons in a single day. On June 3, 1868, the Milwaukee News reported the shipping of five thousand passenger pigeons to Buffalo, New York, where they were to be used for the pleasure of trapshooters. In 1874, an observer in Michigan estimated that in one four-week period twenty-five thousand passenger pigeons were shipped daily from a single nesting area in the state. In 1876 - the nation's Centennial Year - a colony of passenger pigeons in Michigan was reported to cover an area twenty-eight miles long and from three to four miles wide. Just thirty-eight years later - on September 1, 1914 - Martha, the last known surviving passenger pigeon, died, a mateless captive in the Cincinnati Zoo, and her body was shipped to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, where the mounted corpse is still to be seen: an astonishing and beautiful species reduced to a museum piece.

"There will always be pigeons in books and in museums, but these are effigies and images, dead to all hardships and to all delights," the Wisconsin naturalist Aldo Leopold said in 1847 - thirty-three years after Martha died - speaking at the dedication of a monument that the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology had erected to the passenger pigeon on a bluff where the Wisconsin River joins the Mississippi. "Book-pigeons cannot dive out of a cloud to make the deer run for cover, nor clap their wings in thunderous applause of mast-laden woods. They know no urge of seasons; they feel no kiss of sun, no lash of wind and weather; they live forever by not living at all. Our grandfathers . . . were less well fed, well housed, well clothed than we are. The strivings by which they bettered our lot are also those which deprived us of pigeons. Perhaps, we now grieve now grieve because we are not sure, in our hearts, that we have gained by the exchange. He went on to say, "Because our sorrow is genuine, we are tempted to believe that we had no part in the demise of the pigeon. The truth is that our grandfathers, who did the killing, were our agents. They were our agents in the sense that they shared the conviction, which we have only now begun to doubt, that it is more important to multiply people and comforts than to cherish the beauty of the land in which they live."



BILL BRUSH REPRESENTS AUDUBON ON STATION KSLH OPEN LINE

From 12 to 1 on Monday, November 1, Bill Brush discussed matters of interest to Audubon members on KSLH, the St. Louis Public Schools' radio station. After his presentation, which included his own background, and information about such Audubon activities as the Wildlife Film programs, bird walks, nature workshops at Sunny Ranch, and the accomplishments of the Photography Section, he answered questions phoned in by listeners.

Most of the questions were from adults, although a few were from children. Some of the questions asked were: "What are the little birds that are with the sparrows, but look different?", "Are birds animals?" "What do you do if you find a sick or injured bird?"

Bill has been asked to be interviewed on this program again after the beginning of the new year. He would welcome suggestions on topics he might bring up.



ANNUAL CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

Due to the changing habitats of wildlife and the absence of birds caused by abundance of people, houses, "Keep Out" signs, roads, cut-over fields, etc.- all in the name of progress (?)- it has been decided to change the site of the Saint Louis Audubon Society Annual Christmas Count.

The Rice Lodge and Nature Preserve in Jefferson County has been offered to the Society for this important annual event. We will meet at the Rice Lodge at 8:00 a.m., Sunday, December 19th.

Marshall Magner, who knows Jefferson County so well, will be the coordinator. He will locate various areas for groups to cover and work with the leaders. There will be exciting new places to visit...the river, open fields, parks, bluffs and many fine woods. This promises to be the most interesting and eventful Christmas Count in many a year.

Bring lunch as usual and the Lodge will be open with the inviting warmth of the big fire-place. After the Count come back to the Lodge to coordinate.

DIRECTIONS TO

RICE LODGE AND NATURE PRESERVE

Take Highway #55 south to Pevely Exit, "Z". Turn right 1/5 mile under railroad underpass. Take sharp right on Marble Springs Road. Go 1 mile and on way up hill, take sharp left through rock cut and continue on Marble Springs Road for 6 1/2 miles. Turn left on Rice Road, and go 4/10 mile to Rice mailbox on left. Drive through gate to the Lodge. If you are confused.....always turn left.

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THE PHOENIX RISES FROM THE ASHES

With their usual dedication and hard work, the Pickerings have completed the repairs on their hundred-year-old house so badly burned last August. A concrete slab is where the kitchen used to be, but the other rooms are again ready for exhibits, with display cases freshly painted and the specimens soiled by smoke cleaned. The Board of the St. Louis Audubon Society voted to obtain several specimens to replace those destroyed by the fire, as a token of their deep appreciation of the Pickering's many contributions to wildlife, to nature education, and to the Audubon Society and its members.



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STUDENT AIDES

Laura Dengler
Anne Dengler

Application for Joint Membership

Please check the membership you desire:

Individual	☐ \$15.00 per year	Contributing	☐ \$100.00 per year
Family	☐ \$18.00 per year	Donor	☐ \$250.00 per year
Sustaining	☐ \$30.00 per year	Patron	☐ \$500.00 per year
Supporting	☐ \$50.00 per year	Life Member	☐ \$1,000.00

Name

Address Please Print

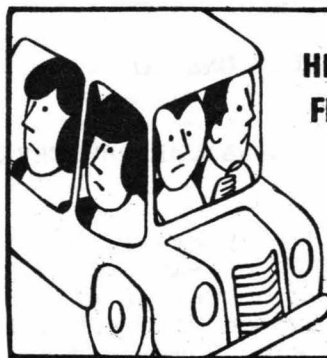
City State..... Zip

CHAPTER: If a chapter of the National Audubon Society exists in your vicinity, you will be assigned to that chapter unless you indicate a different choice.

SPECIAL Chapter Choice #2602

IMPORTANT: Please indicate if this is a
new membership ☐ or renewal payment ☐

Please make checks payable to the National Audubon Society,
and mail to the National Audubon Society, 950 Third Avenue,
New York, N.Y.



**HELP THEM
FIND YOU!**

WHEN YOU MOVE, either out of town or to another address in St. Louis area, please notify NATIONAL AUDUBON, 950 Third Avenue, New York, New York, 10022 at once.

Each month National Audubon sends us a list of address changes. Let's take advantage of this free service. It can save your St. Louis Audubon Society postage money and insure that both our local bulletin and National Audubon Magazine will reach you promptly. Even if you just move two blocks from your former home it's an address change and National needs it! Thank you.



CONSERVATION CALENDAR

November and December, 1976



November 11 Thursday 8:00 P.M. WGNSS BOTANY GROUP MEETING Webster Groves Trust Company, Lockwood and Gore. Bill Summers will present "Wild Plants of the Glades, Bald Knobs and Ledges of the Southern Ozarks".

November 11 & 18 Thursdays WGNSS BIRDING - Call Rose Ann Bodman, 961-2583 or Helen Bowman, 531-1748 for meeting time and place.

November 11 Thursday 7:30 P.M. SIERRA CLUB WILDERNESS/FORESTRY COMMITTEE MEETING 12437 Sparrowwood, Creve Coeur. Contact Larry Wicklund, 878-8140

November 12 Friday 8:00 P.M. WGNSS GENERAL MEETING Clayton Federal Savings and Loan Auditorium, Lockwood and Elm, Webster Groves. Jerry Sugerman, chairman of the Ozark Chapter of the Sierra Club will present a slide program of the "Meramec Alternative Plan".

November 12 Friday 9:30 P.M. STATION KETC THE NATURALISTS: THE ABUNDANT LIFE - THEODORE ROOSEVELT

November 13 & 14 Saturday, 9 - 4 & Sunday, 9 - 1 SIERRA CLUB OZARK CHAPTER MEETING Shaw's Garden in the Blue Room of the Lehmann Building

November 15 Monday 7:30 P.M. SIERRA CLUB ENERGY RESOURCES COMMITTEE at Barb Muhlack's home 2330 Chaucer, #4, Overland.

November 19 Friday 9:30 P.M. CHANNEL NINE THE NATURALISTS: Earth-Planet, Universe - John Muir.

November 20 and 21 MISSOURI RIVER FLOAT TRIP Call Jack Palmer, 391-0331 for details.

November 20 and 21 Saturday and Sunday Weekend of Trail Building Also on December 5. Contact Larry Wicklund, 878-8140

November 20 Saturday WGNSS BIRDING. Meet at Alton on the Missouri side at 8:00 A.M. To get there turn off Highway 367 $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond the Missouri River bridge. Bring binoculars and lunch. For further details call Tom Brooks, 771-2731 or Rose Ann Bodman, 961-2583

November 22 Monday 7:30 P.M. Missouri Eastern Group Sierra Club St. Louis County Library, Lindbergh just south of Clayton Road. Jole Vance, staff writer for the Missouri Conservationist, will speak on "Environmental Problems in Missouri."

November 22 Monday 7:30 P.M. MISSOURI SOLAR ENERGY ASSOCIATES St. Louis County Library, Lindbergh just south of Clayton Road.

November 23 Tuesday 7:30 P.M. LOWER PLANTS GROUP Home of Lillian Nagel, 5616 Oleatha.

November 25 - 28 Thursday - Sunday Day Trips in the Boston Mountains of Arkansas and along the Buffalo River. Not backpacking. Leader Dana Gallup, 2 Sherwyn Lane, St. Louis Mo. 63141 Telephone, 432-2070.

November 24 Wednesday 5:30 P.M. CHANNEL NINE WALSH'S ANIMALS. Children's nature program.



November 26 Friday 8:15 P.M. AUDUBON WILDLIFE FILM Ethical society 9001 Clayton Road. Burdette White presents "Vanishing American Wildlife". See page 1 for details.



November 26 Friday 9:30 P.M. CHANNEL NINE THE NATURALISTS: How Far Are We From Home? John Burroughs.

CONSERVATION CALENDAR

December 2, 9, 16, 23 Thursdays WGNSS BIRDING Call Rose Ann Bodman, 961-2583 or Helen Bowman, 531-1748 for meeting time and place.

December 4 & 5 Saturday & Sunday Exploratory Backpack in the Marble Creek area. Some experience required. Leader: Jack Palmer, 391-0331.



December 7 Tuesday 7:45 P.M. ST. LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION. Clayton Federal Savings and Loan, Lockwood and Elm, Webster Groves "How To" demonstrations: dyeing and doctoring slides, cropping to improve slides, determining guide numbers for flash, developing your own slides, close-up photography.



December 9 Thursday 8:00 P.M. WGNSS BOTANY GROUP MEETING Webster Groves Trust Company Lockwood and Gore, Webster Groves. Mark Hall will show slides of unusual Missouri plants and plants of the Smokies.

December 18 Saturday Sierra Club Trail Building. Contact Larry Wicklund, 878-8140

December 18 Saturday Pere Marquette Christmas Bird Count. Call 863-9346 for details after December 1.



December 19 Sunday 8:00 A.M. ST. LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT Rice Lodge and Nature Preserve in Jefferson County. See page 11 for details and directions to the Lodge.



December 28 Tuesday 7:30 P.M. WGNSS LOWER PLANTS GROUP Home of Lillian Nagel, 5616 Oleatha

January 2 Sunday WGNSS CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT AT BUSCH WILDLIFE RESERVATION. Call 863-9346 for further information after December 1.

SAVE MARCH 4, 1977 for the third Audubon Wildlife Film, Sri Lanka (Ceylon) by C.P. Lyons